

PER: McCarthy, Joseph R. (Army)

## Army-McCarthy Figures Recall Events of 10 Years Ago

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 13—Ten years ago at about this time one of the first great television spectacles from Washington — the Army-McCarthy hearings — was drawing to a close.

From April 22 to June 17, 1954, there were 72 televised public sessions of this highly dramatic and bitterly controversial Senate investigation. The dispute was between the Department of the Army and Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, the Communist hunter from Wisconsin.

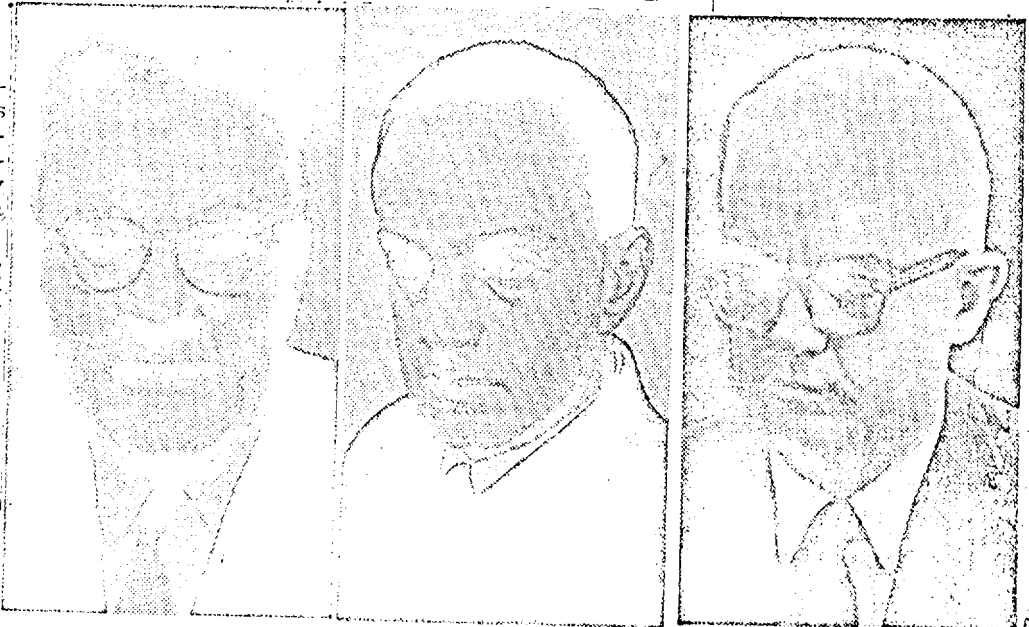
In its 56 days of almost continuous showing, it produced a cast of characters — of good guys and bad guys, of bullies, snots and well-intentioned mediators—who became almost as familiar to the American public as a pennant-winning ball club.

The event itself has recently been re-created in a documentary film, "Point of Order." But a check by The New York Times on the once-famous list of principals shows that, for the most part, they have faded back into anonymity. Some have died.

Among the survivors there are widely divergent recollections about the flavor and significance of this ordeal, which marked the high tide of what was called McCarthyism.

Nearly Ruined by Episode

"It damned near ruined me," said one man who was on the receiving end of much of Senator McCarthy's suspicion. "Anybody in Government who tangled with McCarthy in that hearing became a sort of 'typhoid Mary' — whether you were guilty of anything or not, people were afraid to work with you or be seen with you for years afterwards."



Ray H. Jenkins was special counsel to McCarthy panel.

Roy M. Cohn, who was the chief counsel to the panel.

Robert T. Stevens, who was the Secretary of the Army.

"We learned the hard way," said a Senator who served on the committee, "that the Bill of Rights is not a self-executing document—that it has to be constantly nurtured and protected."

"It showed the people the way the Communists were infiltrating the Government," said the man who headed the investigating committee's staff.

"I don't wish to discuss it at all," was the comment of G. David Schine, whose efforts to get an Army commission triggered the whole affair.

Initially, the dispute centered on the Army's charges that Senator McCarthy, a Republican, had used undue pressure to get a commission for Mr. Schine, an investigative aide who had been drafted. In the end, it ballooned into a raucous, reckless battle royal over Communist influence in the Defense Department in which the President was himself impugned and Senator McCarthy started on the way to his downfall.

The hearing was framed as a spectacle from the outset. There was no legislative purpose involved—only an effort to air in public the highly flammable dispute between Senator McCarthy and Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens.

The stage was the marble-columned caucus room of the Senate Office Building. The medium was the newly emerged communications technique of television, for which every accommodation of staging and lighting had been made. The schematic backdrop was supplied by the eight-man select committee of the Senate set up to weigh the charges. But the committee's role as a sort of Greek chorus was often disrupted as the members themselves leaped into the free-swinging action in the center of the stage.

The hearings stemmed from the investigation by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations—the so-called McCarthy Committee—into alleged Communist infiltration in the Army Communications Center at Fort Monmouth, N. J., in the

this acrimonious proceeding. Mr. Schine was drafted.

### Telephone Calls Listed

Mr. Schine, a languid young man in his middle twenties who was the heir to a New York hotel fortune, was an unpaid consultant to the McCarthy committee. He had been brought in by his good friend, Roy M. Cohn, the aggressive and sharp-witted young chief counsel for the committee.

The Army charged that Mr. Cohn, Mr. McCarthy and others on the committee had exerted extreme pressure—a list of more than a score of telephone calls was submitted — demanding that Private Schine be given a commission and other forms of special treatment.

The Senator retorted that the Army was using Private Schine as a "hostage" to "blackmail" the committee into calling off its Fort Monmouth investigation.

On March 16, the McCarthy committee voted to create a special subcommittee to look into this controversy, which by now had been super-heated with the issuance of specific sets of named principals. The subcommittee called in a